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beauty force themselves upon your admiration. It is the beaideal of grace, though seld at such a low price; and stamps wit
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## New Pork Daily Tribunc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

tion, but as a guarantee of me good tatal.

To Our FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office and erry frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office.

E. A. Lewis is an Agent for the sale of The TRIBUYE at No. 21 Wall street, BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March, 5 .- A bill making appropriation for fortifications and other works of defense, was te ported. The bill establishing collection districts passed. The Senate confirmed the claim of Mr. Trambull of Illinois to a seat by a vote of 35 to 8. The session closed with a spicy debate on Kansas matters, in which there were some sharp words between Mr.

Wilson and Mr. Toncey.

House, March 5.—The event of the day's Session was the report from the Committee on Elections, presenting the reasons for renewing their demands for authority to send for persons and papers in the Kansacentested election case. A minority report was also presented. The consideration of the subject was deferred for a day. After some unimportant debate, the House adjourned.

The slight increase in the price of Beef Cattle yesterday at the great City Cattle Market in Fortyfourth street, was occasioned solely by the owners and salesmen, who based their calculations upon the fact that only two thirds as many were in the pens yesterday as were offered yesterday week, and upon that ground demanded an advance equal to one or one and a half cent a pound for the meat In this calculation the drovers were not susta ned by the butchers, for the reason that many of them are well supplied with beef purchased at the re duced rates of last week, and the weather is jus the right kind for keeping meat. There is anothe cause why butchers do not require a large suppl of beef-the city is full of venison, which is selling at 8 or 9 cents a pound. Deer carcases in Washington market are piled up like pork in a packing-house. We have never seen anything like it before in this city. There must have been a terrible slaughter among these beautiful animals during the deep snow of the Winter now slowly passing away. There is another very cheap article of food that has been introduced, so far as we know, for the first time this Winter in large quantities. This is mutton-hams from the West, which are sold by the cask at 33 cents a pound. Our opinion has often been ex pressed that the people of this city can live weil without paying the enormous prices that have prevailed for a year past.

A private dispatch from a responsible source at St. Louis has been communicated to us, stating that the river is open to Kansas, and boats are leaving daily. Emigrants thither can now start without fear of delay or obstruction on the way. We hear of parties in the West already moving,

and it will not be long before the current of emigration to Kansas will begin to flow. We look for a very large accession to the population of that Territory from the Free States during the approaching season.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. as in duty bound, have gone the whole hog for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and everything else usually prescribed by the South.

#### RANSAS IN CONGRESS.

We publish elsewhere the report of the majority of the House Committee on Elections in the Whitfield and Reeder case. The interest which attaches to the subject, as well as the ability with which it is treated, will secure to it a general perusal. That the essential spirit of Border Ruffianism has found its way into Congress is evident from the sim ple fact that a minority of the same Committee have had the face to make a report against an investigation of the circumstances relating to the election of Whitfield. It is not only universally known that the Kansas elections have been carried by armed Misseurians overpowering, and in many cases actually driving the legitimate voters of the Territory from the polls, but the fact is acknowledged and even boasted of by the chief actors and leaders of the infamous invasion. Stringfellow, Atchison, and their confederates, have repeatedly admitted, in reply to the accusation of Border-Ruffian interference, that the Missourians did interfere and carry the elections in Kansas; and that they meant to do it again.

With this flagrant boast thus before Congress, i is surprising to fit d anybody unwilling to enter at once into a full and detailed examination of the case, in order that its merits may be reached with absolute precision. To oppose such an investigation beirays a spirit of violence and injustice, essentially the same with that which inspired the outrageous proceedings under review. For Congress, or any party among its members, to refuse to adopt the only means of an impartial examination of this question, is something disgraceful to any deliberative body pretending to honesty or fairness. No doubt legal quibbles enough can be found upon which to rest such a refusal. The subterfuges and crooked ways of the law are sufficiently numerous to hide any amount of dodging, kurvery and chicanery. But the plain common sense and common honesty of the nation will revolt at this unwillingness to investigate such bold criminality as was manifested at the Kansas elections. The people everywhere believe that of all the important duties of this Copgress, the most important is to probe this Kansas question to the bottom. They are convinced that if the representatives of the people have any business at all at Washington, it is to hold a torch to the face of the villainy practiced upon the unoffending settlers of Kansas, and to unmask the wickedness that seeks to enforce its tyrappical sway over them.

If Congress is unwilling to perform this duty, if it undertakes virtually to indorse the doctrine of the Border Ruffians-that might is right, and that the rule of Kansas belongs not to the people of the Territory but to the strongest battalions from other States swarming at its election standslet it look well to the consequences. It could be guilty of no more serious, no more incendiary, no more revolutionary act. It would be equivalent to saying to the people of all the States that Kansas is simply a battle-ground; that force is the measure of justice and equity for that Territory; and that all that remains is for those interested to go there and fight it out. Let Congress beware lest its action should stimulate to intense heat the already burning sentiment that fills the breasts of millions in the North.

The country expects Congress to be measurably honest and decent in treating the Kansas question. It expects the National Legislature to protect the people of that Territory in the exercise of the rights that have been trampled upon by the armed and swaggering semi-savage hordes who prowl around its borders and drink whisky in the wake of Atchison and Stringfellow. The people No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. be made to disgorge the plunder. What sort of justice and fair play is that advocated by Toombs in the Senate and Stephens in the House, when they say that, Kansas having got a legislature and a representative in Congress, no more questions are to be asked; and that the people of that Territory must quietly submit to their lot without inquiring into the lawless outrages which have imposed these vermin upon them as legislators and law-givers Such insolence as this is something more than special pleading and quibbling over legal forms. To assert such a monstrous proposition is to outrage and insult every manly impulse. If Congress is to take its inspiration or direction from such counsels as these, the sconer it adjourns the better. It will prove to be no allayer of strife, no harmonizer of rritations, but a promoter of both.

Kansas is to-day enduring an infamous tyranny. It is ruled by robbers. Not robbers of gold and silver, but robbers of a deeper dye and a worse grade of crime. By men, who are the agents of political highwaymen, who have ruthlessly seized the rights of the honest settler, and left him as destitute as the Carolina negro, of every political preregative, save those which his own right hand. grasping one of Sharp's rifles, can secure to him. To hear Senators and Representatives declare in their seats that no investigation into this state of things should be made, and, of course, no steps taken to right this mighty wrong, is enough to stir the bones of our Revolutionary sires in their graves. No investigation, Mr. Toombs ? No investigation, Mr. Stephens ? This doctrine might go down ver well on the plantation, touching an inquiry into the nature of the rule exercised over the enslaved blacks. But it is a doctrine which will not go down when the right of the Slave Power to rule the free werkingmen of the North in Kansas is the issue at stake. The Legislature of Kansas is a usurpation. Whitfield, the sitting Member in Congress from that Territory, is a pretender. The whole edifice of Government in Kansas-that Government which President Pierce says he will maintain by force of arms till it is legally discredited and overthrown-is a swindle. It rests on fraud and violence. It is the result of an atrocious infraction of popular right, and deserves no better fate than to be overthrown by the people it aims to subjugate. Justice demands its instant suppression. It ought not to be allowed to insult the country by another day's existence. And yet, when a proposition is made in due course of business in Congress to take the initiatory steps toward stripping the mask from the face of this tyranny, and relieving the people of Kansas from its way, it is met with the cool rejoinder that it is a

Government which answers every purpose of legit-

it, a legal Government, and therefore it is not worth while to enter into any investigation concerning it. Such is the spirit of the minority report on the Whitfield and Reeder case. We leave the further consideration of the subject with our readers, who cannot fail to draw from it a new lesson upon the

violence and repacity of the institution of Slavery. and the total want of confidence which every rightminded man must have in those who volunteer in its defense, when such are the lengths to which they are ready to go.

### THE BANNS OF MARRIAGE.

Rhode Island, following in this respect the badeximple of Massachusetts and other New-England States, has, we see, lately enacted a law allowing marriages to take place in that State without previcus publication of intention of marriage as hitherto required. It is, however, not in New-England, but in our own legislation here in the State of New-York, that the original source of this evil is to be found. It is by imitating our example; it is by a foolish ambition of disputing with us the monopely of hasty and unsuitable matches, that the New-England States have been led of late years into this foolish and pernicious change in their laws on the subject of marriage. It would seem that, especially in those States

where divorce is not allowed, marriage ought only to be entered into in the most deliberate manner, and with a perfect consciousness on both sides of the serious nature of the contract. Yet, as if determined to run into extremes at both ends, the laws of New-York, while sternly refusing the dissolution of unsuitable matches even in the most crying cases, have at the same time held out the greatest facilities for the hasty and thoughtless contracting of an obligation loaded with such serious respensibilities. This state of things, so far as relates to the precipitancy and thoughtiessness with which marriages are entered into, may be traced back even to the old Dutch times. It is sufficient to cite upon this point the testimony of the Rev. John Miller, "near three years resident in the province as Chaplain to his Majesty's forces,' given at a time when Trinity Church was yet in its earliest infancy, when the rich endowment which that corporation now possesses was still the 'King's farm," and while the reverend Chaplain of the forces was the sole Episcopalian clergyman in the province, that is to say, about a hundred and sixty years ago. The old Dutchmen, however, were at least entitled to the praise of consistency. If careless about contracting marriages, they also had a very easy way of throwing off the burden of obligations which they found too heavy to be comfortably carried. They were easily induced, as that reverend gentleman informs us, from the cavalier manner in which marriage was contracted, "when they find themselves pinched by the con-"tract" "to think it no marriage at all," and theref. re "ne great matter to divorce themselves, as they term it, and marry to others, to whom they can best, and according to their own liking." But when finally the English law came to be

firmly saddled on the Province, though all the old-fashioned Dutch facility of getting married was still retained, the facility of unmarrying was wholly taken away; and the married people of the Province soon began to find themselves in a position in which we remain to this day, like mice in a trap into which the entry is perfectly facile, but out of which it is impossible to get by any act or contrivance whatsoever short of a breach of the law. Surely it would have been much wiser, when the right of free separation and re-marriage was thus taken away, to have required that the relation of marriage should be entered into with a deliberation and caution in proportion to the indissolubility affixed to it. This, however, was not done, and the consequence was that all the foolish boys and girls of New-England, bent, against the wishes of their friends and relations, parents and guardians, upon contracting an unseasonable and unsuitable marriage, posted off to New-York, where, without a moment's notice to anybody, they might be made man and wife-thus evading the laws at home, which very wisely and judiciously required a previous public notice, technically called a pub-

these silly boys and girls began to be imitated by a good many others who had no reason for it, except an indisposition to become the town-talk, or circletalk, of a day--as though two people could get married without passing through that ordeal, and as though it made the least difference whether they were talked about before marriage or after. Many such persons, to save their blushes and escape the jokes of the malicious, envious or disappointed, cheated the town-clerk of his publishment fees. and evaded the law by assuming the character of runaways and getting married in New-York. At length this sort of fugitive marriage, perhaps from the shadow of romance in it, got to be a kind of fashion, till the good clergymen of the New-England States, in alarm at the curtailment of their marriage fees-not an unimportant item of their small incomes-began to insist upon the New-York privilege of marrying everybody who asked them. without previous notice given, or any certificate of intention declared; and hence that change in the legislation of New-England to which we have referred. It is, however, a change decidedly in the wrong direction. It is New-York that ought to have changed, not New-England. Nor is it now too late. The same Legislative Committee at Albany, who have before them the bill to facilitate divorce, might very reasonably insert a clause in it providing for something like deliberation in entering into an engagement attended with such serious and permanent consequences to the public as well as to the individuals.

It is often said by those who grumble at the publication laws, that it is no consequence to others whom a man or woman marries-that their marrisge is their own affair, and not the affair of anybody else. This, however, is a decided mistake. The very peculiarity in the law of marriage which prevents its dissolution at the pleasure of the parties, like other contracts, is founded on the just idea that not only the individual man and woman, but the public at large, and all their acquaintance in particular, have an interest in the matter, and an interest so great that in comparison with it the mere welfare of that particular couple may in a great degree be disregarded. If such be the case, if the interest of others is a strong enough reason for compelling married parties to live together against their will, surely that same interest ought to be a sufficient reason for giving to all the friends and acquaintances an opportunity of at least remonstrating against the conclusion of a marriage from which unfortunate results are to be expected.

Instead of outvieing each other, as our American egislators seem inclined to do, in facilitating thoughtless and unsuitable marriages, we should mate authority—that it is, in fact, on the face of | much prefer to see the adoption of all the strict-

ness of the English marriage act, and a declaration of the total nullity of all marriages contracted in evasion or defiance of those salutory restraints. There is not the least danger that, with all the restraints which a wise legislation can impose, the number of ill-considered marriages, contracted in a hurry and repented of at leisure, will not be sufficiently large.

#### THE CHBISTIANS IN TURKEY. The attention of our readers has on several oc

ensions been invited to some of the great, and apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of what is called the emancipation of the Christians in the Terkish Empire, and the putting them upon a level, as regards civil rights and privileges, with the Mohammedan subjects of the Porte; and the subject is now again suggested by the tenor of the last telegraphic dispatches from Constantinople to the Western Powers. According to this intelligence, the Conferences recently held at Constanticople have agreed upon a measure of reform of the most sweeping and radical character, to which the Sultan has already pledged himself. Not only is the famous hatti-sherif of Gulhane to be maintained but all religions are to be put upon a footing of equality; Christians are to be admitted to both the civil and military service; a civil and criminal code is to be introduced; the priesthood of the different denominations are to be deprived of the varied executive and judicial power they have heretofore exercised; civil tribunals are to be established for the Christian subjects of the Porte; the provincial administrations are to be reformed; the revenue is to be raised by direct taxation and expended in accordance with a regular public budget. In short, the entire system of the Empire is to be revolutionized, at least on paper; and a new fabric, modeled according to the ideas of Western theorets and doctrinaires, is to be impessed upon the Sultan and his people, with an allied army remaining in the country to preserve order, if possible, while it is done.

To every one who remembers the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of executing the comparatively simple reforms prescribed by the hatti-sherif of Gulhane of November, 1839, and the numerous insurrections by which they have been resisted in every quarter of the Empire, it will be clear at the outset that these new changes can only be consummated by civil war, and that the attempt seriously to carry them into effect must result in the total dissolution of the Moslem government. By what means, short of domestic or foreign conquest, can the Turks be brought to admit the civil equality of the despised Rayahs with themselves? If it has been impossible even to introduce honesty and justice in the collection of the taxes under the old system, how is that system, rooted as it is in the very foundations of the social state, to be entirely remodeled, without indescribable and fatal convulsions? The Ottoman empire, with the Koran for its only law, is based upon the idea that there are but two nations in the world: the nation of believers and the nation of infidels; the latter being by the will of Heaven and the power of the sword subject to the former. How then is it possible to set aside this law, and at one blow to overthrow this fundamental idea Evidently the process is one of extinction, and not of regeneration. If the Sultan was a sick man before, we may now regard him as upon his deathbed; unless indeed the scheme should be modified or smothered. It is possible that those ardent defenders of religion and of liberty who are now settling the question at Paris may deem it advisable o put a veto upon the enterprise.

But while as a whole the projected reform seems to be impracticable on any other terms than the destruction of the Empire and the final overthrow of the Sultans, it has, at least in respect of the interral organization of the Christian communities, some features which, so far as we can understand them in the brevity of a telegraphic dispatch, promise to be of real advantage. It is true that these features are no less revolutionary than the others, but they are not likely to meet with such resistance from the parties immediately affected. On this, a reference to a few well-known historical facts may be instructive.

The peculiar relation of the Porte to its not Mussulman subjects dates from the conquest of Constantinople, and has its origin not only in the history of the conquest, but in the very constitution of Moslem society itself. During the siege of that city sanguinary internal conflicts between the Latin and Greek Christians much facilitated the work of the besiegers; and finally a Greek monk named Scholarius Genadius entered into treasonable negotiations with the leader of the Mosle ns. Mahomet II. One result was that on the very day when Constantinople was writhing in agony under the atrocities of his victorious troops, Mahomet ordered the election of Genadius as patri arch of the Greek Church. He also presented him with a precious scepter, proclaimed him in some sort the heir of the power before wielded by the Byzantine Emperors, and, according to Hammer-Purgstall, addressed him in the following

"The Patriarch, whom may Heaven protect, shall enjoy all the privileges of his predecessors; he shall be inviolable in his person; he shall not be molested by whomscever; he and his arch-priests and suffragans shall be exempt from all public charges."

Mahomet understood at once that these Greek menks, with their profound corruption, their fauntical hatred of the Occident, and their dogmatic niceties, would prove the most uncompromising instruments of Mohammedan rule. In fact, the Turkish conquest did not sweep away the founda tions of the Byzantine Empire, but only its superstructure. The religious power of the Emperor disappeared, but the civil power of the Patriarch went on increasing. The Turkish conquerors in some sort emancipated the Byzantine clergy from the Byzantine autocrat, and endowed them with more boundless control over their people than

But more fruitful even than this event, in respect of its influence upon the subsequent position of the Christians of every denomination, was the essential nature of the Mahommedan law. As we said above, according to the Koran there are but two nations in the world: the nation of the faithful and the nation of the infidels. All varieties of blood, origin, language, customs vanish before this broad and radical dualism. People, therefore, who choose to become rayahs, or subjects of Mahommedan princes, without professing Islamism, have no corporate existence in the eyes of the Mahommedan except a religious one, represented by their priests. As the Koran is not their law, the New Testament, or the Old, or any other bely book, may serve that use; at all events, their creed must be their law, and the administrators of that law, the clergy, must constitute

mission he grants to the infidels, on the payment of certain taxes to maintain their nationality, to be governed by their own laws and magistrates, means that they are allowed to be governed by their clergy, or in other words, that the clergy is allowed to govern them. Thus we see how, out of the very bowels of Mahommedan fanaticism a most curious system of religious tolerance sprung up-a system enabling each priesthood to be intelerant in their own phere, and to subject the social life of their cereligionists to their despotic sway. The Sheik-ul-Islam, with his order of ulemas, is reproduced with a vengeance in the Patriarch, with his boly Synod,

in the Great Rabbi, with his Levites, and so on. Under this system the Patriarch of Constantinople, or head of the so-called Orthodox or Greek Church, is not only the High Priest, but also the political chief of the entire population who profess that faith, whose numbers are commonly estimated at eleven million of souls. He is in one person the Supreme Judge, the Executive magistrate, the fountain of municipal authority, and the general administrator of all public affairs. He solemnizes marriages, grants divorces, draws up wills and annuls them, reviews lawsuits and pronounces finally in appealed cases, levying 10 per cent as costs upon the value in controversy, assesses taxes, controls the schools, imposes fines for crime, and pockets them too, sentences to prison or exile, and superadds to all these powers the uncontrolled, and in those countries most terrible authority of excommunication. In the provinces the metropolitans enjoy about

the same rights, in proportion to their rank in the

hierarchal scale. The Pashas and Cadis are obliged to execute their sentences and to lead them armed assistance for the collection of their revenues. which consist in an annual tax on every family, beside numerous casual emoluments, derived partly from their constant intermeddling with all transac tions of civil life, partly from religious ceremonies such as communion, marriages, christenings, burials, and the like. This theocratical power, centered in the Patriarch and the Holy Synod, and descending by multifarious degrees to the abject body of the papas or common priests, is blended in a very original war with the most elaborate system of simony. Each dignity, each promotion, in the Orthodox church, from the scepter of the Patriarch to the duties of the papa, is matter of traffic. The Patriarch buys his post from the Divan, and sells out the bishoprics; the suffragans buy from the metropolitans, and so on. When a candidate presents himself for a vacancy, the first question put to him is whether he possess the cash required for the purchase of the title. In the case of a negative answer, an investigation is made as to the expediency of trusting him, and if he be likely to discharge the debt. Hence the Orthodox priest is inspired by a cruel greediness. He has invested a capital in his place, which he expects not only to bear interest, but also to repay the principal. At every degree of the scale immediately above him, the priest is watched by an inexorable creditor. If he does not pay, he will be ejected from his place with as little ceremony as an Irish peasantat-will from his cottage. Even delay of payment is commonly succeeded by expulsion from office. Before the abolition of corporal punishment by the Sultan, the Orthodox priest used to have the poor rajaha flogged by the soldiers, whom the Pasha was obliged to furnish for the purpose. M. de Pouque ville relates that instead of money the holy man sometimes condescended to accept bedding and garments from families too poor to pay in money. Thus the Orthodox clergy keep the people not only in mental bordage but in social misery and civil servitude. The same relations exist between the schismatic Armenian Patriarch and his flock, between the Rabbis and the Jews-Turkey, in a word, is the Canaan of theocratic misrule.

It is hardly necessary to say that however agreeable their ancient rights and privileges may be to the priests who profit by them, they are deeply hated by the people who have to pay and suffer. When the Serbians conquered their independence the first use they made of it was to abolish them. The Bulgarians have even risked an insurrection to get rid of them, and the Principalities have never admitted them into oppression thus exercised alike among Arme nians, and Jews, the members of the Orthodox Church suffer another grievance of a peculiarly odious nature. The priests who tyrannize over them are, for the most part, Greeks by birth; and when the Serbians abolished the clerical privileges, and stripped the priesthood of all civil authority, they also sent off the obnoxious parsons, and filled their places with men of their own

Such is the system which it is now proposed to eform by depriving the priests of all civil and udicial power, substituting direct taxes to the State for tithes to the church, and making the clergy draw their salaries from the treasury instead of extorting them from the peasants. If this charge were honestly undertaken by a Government possessing any vitality, it could not fail to prove beneficial; but under the present circumstances it can do nothing but add to the prevailing confusion and decay. Indeed, the Oriental question, so far from being solved, is only entering a more serious phase. With the dissolution of the Turkish Empire thus acceelerated by the Allies, the old system of European balance is destroyed, and a new one can only be the result of protracted struggles.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION.

HARRISTURG, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.
The Committees reported delegates to the Cincin-nati and Presidential elections at the session last evennati and Presidential elections at the session last evening, and the Convection adjourned at a late hour, after listening to numerous speedies, until this morning.

To-day the Convention adopted a series of resolutions by acclamation, which in substance are as follows: Strongly for the Union; deprecating the agitation of Slavery; indorsing the Kausas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and denouncing Free-Soilism and Know-Nothingism.

The Convention then voted for a Canal Commissioner, but no one was chosen on the first ballot. On the second ballot George Scott of Columbia was nominated.

Jacob Fry was nominated for Anditor-General on the fifth ballot.

the fifth ballot.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Timothy Ives for Surveyor-General.

Numerous congratulatory speeches were then made, and a resolution adopted congratulating Virginia on the election of Henry A. Wisc. Adjourned size die.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.
The Americans held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting is this city this evening. Thomas Swann presided, testifed by a number of Old Line Whige as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Donelson declined addressing the meeting, but sent a letter, which was read. Gov. Call and many others addressed the meeting.

THE STRAIGHT WHIGS OF MARYLAN O. Koran not permitting to the Mahommedan any distinction between religion and politics, the per-

## THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

The Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s offices, No. 5 Hasover et and 14 Broades

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

Hickman to-day reported, from the Committee on Elections, the reasons for their requiring power to send for persons and papers in Reeder's case. Stephens made a minority report. The Committee is understood to be divided-six to three. You will receive the majority report, which is very long and able. I trust the people will pronounce its reasonings conclusive. Stephens's minority report will be sent on by mail for publication. It is skillfully drawn, and its special pleading is adroit and clever. It is in substance a demurrer, insisting that Congress has no right to look below the surface of Kansas legislation-but must, without inquiry. regard the Border-Ruffian Legislature as rightfully constituted, and its acts as valid laws. This being established, Whitfield is the rightful Delegate, no matter how many illegal votes were polled at his election, and Reeder cannot even coatest, as he does not pretend to have been voted for at the election ordered by the bogus Legislature. This position is argued at great length in a memorial signed by Whitfield, appended to and read as a part of Stephens's report. It is thus confessed that the Slavery interest is afraid of an investigation of the Border-Ruffian election of the bogus Legislature. last March, and means to dodge it if possible. Of course all possible improvement is made of the fact that Reeder was Pierce's Governor last Spring. and commissioned a part of those who formed the Berder-Ruffian Legislature. I trust both reports will everywhere be read. They are to come up to-

## AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

morrow. The House went into Committee, and

Mr. Grow made a good speech for Free Kansaa.

Cadwalader replied. The Pension and West Point

Appropriation bills were then reported, and the

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribun WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

House adjourned.

Mr. Trumbuil's right to his seat was affirmed today by a vote of 35 to 8. Most of those who voted against him have been repudiated by their constituents because of their Douglasism, and they had constitutional scruples against an anti Douglas Senator from Illinois.

Then followed a general Kansas debate led by Mr. Butler, which became hot and spicy, especially between Messrs. Toucey and Wilson. No call for pistols.

## FOR NICARAGUA.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune.
Washington, Wednesday, March 5, 1836. Positive information has been received here that over four hundred men, organized as a regiment, and well armed, left New-Orleans on the morning of Feb. 27, in the steamship Prometheus, to join Col. Walker. There is a prospect of a fight. Most of the men are from the West and know how to use arms. A free passage was given them. Arrangements have been made for eight hundred more for the next steamer.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.
The Baltic brought no dispatches from Mr. Bachana

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 5, 1856. Mr. BULLER reported a bill making appropriations for fertifications and other works of defense, and the repair of barracks and quarters. The bill establishing the collection districts in the United States passed.

After debate, the Senate confirmed Mr. Lyman Trumbull in his seat for six years from the 4th of March

Trumbull in his sent for six years from the 4th of March last, by the following vote:

YEAS—Mears, Adams, Allen, Bell, (Tenn.;) Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Darree, Evans, Fessender, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Hamile, Haran, Houston, Funter, James Mailory, Mason, Pearce, Red, Rusk, Schaetin, Seward, Summer, Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Yu se-33, NANS—Messra, Clay, Iverson, Johnson, Jones, (Iowa), Pugh, Slidell, Stuart, and Weller—8.

Mr. BUTLER defended Mr. Atchison from the charges of his interference in the affairs of Kansas.

Mr. TOUCEY took similar ground.

Mr. HALE replied, and drew a sketch of some New-England politicians, who seemed to think that the curse originally pronounced upon the Pengter be-

New-Ergland politicians, who seemed to think the curse originally pronounced upon the Tempter longed to them—namely, "Upon thy belly saalt thou "crawl, and dust shalt thou eat" [Laughter]. Thus they bow down before the slave power, which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country, and, making great protensions of devotion to the Constitution themselves, they accuse every man of

try, and, making great protensions of devotion to the Constitution themselves, they accuse every man of treason who dares to assent his manuood and claim the right to speak and act for himself.

Mr. TOUCLY having used the words mean and des-picable, explained to Mr. Hale that he meant them to apply to those who are not willing to accord to other what they claim for themselves relative to the rights in common Territories.

what they claim to the second of Mr. WILSON took exception to some of Mr. Toucey's remarks, intimating that he considered Mr. Toucey as beneath contempt. [Sensation].

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know whether this was

o be a free fight? [Laughter].
Mr. SEWARD—Yes.
Mr. HOUSTON—Then I move an adjournment.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections.

The Committee on Elections, in obedience to the resolutions and instructions of the House, respectfully report the following as the reasons and grounds upon which they ask the authority of this House to sead for persons and papers in the case of the contested election from the Territory of Kansas: The relative position of the contesting parties, and

the disputed questions of fact, appear in the memorial of the contestant, who denies the entire validity of the election law under which the sitting delegate obtained the certificate of the Governor of the Territory. This denial is based on the alleged fact that the Legislature which passed it was imposed upon the people by a foreign invading force, who marcast into the Territory at the election and seized upon the powers of Government which Congress had provided for the actual inhabitants; which powers, it is said have been held and exercised ever since by these strong hand and superior numbers, and to the entire subjugation of the people of the Terribory. Two other easons are assigned for the invalidity of the same tatute, but they are questions of law rather than of act. The contestant also states that at the election of delegate, held under said law, and at which the siting delegate claims to have been elected, many hundred illegal votes of non-residents were policy, and the rules for conducting it, prescribed by the states, disrey arded gate obtained the certificate of the Governor of the We understand the sitting delegate to dear these

We understand the sitting delegate to deay these asserted facts, and also to contend that, as he contended that was Governor of the Territory when the first election for members of the Legislature occurred, and gave certificates of election to the persons pertending to be elected, he is estopped from setting up now that they were not legally elected, whatever the state of acts may be; and that therefore the evidence insicuing those facts cannot be heard, or the alleged wrong investigated. Thus the case stands before us now as to the right of the Hon. J. W. Whitfield to a seat. The Hon. A. H. Reoder, the contestant, bases his right to which or a steel on an election held at a different time; a right to which of the them of the steel directed, incannot as we understand no process for witnesses in relation to it is asked by either party.

is neked by either party.

The questions, then, to be considered are:

I. The importance and necessity of having a full investigation of the facts thus in dispute.

II. The effect of the alleged fact that the contestant, the capacity of Governor of the Territory, issued continuous to the facts of election to a portion of the first Legislature.

III. Whether the evidence to establish the facts can